

MILES' CONQUEST

Of Porto Rico Continues to be a
Welcome Invasion

BY MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE.

FIRST REAL RESISTANCE IS EXPECTED AT AIBONITO, THIRTY-FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF PONCE—SPANIARDS REPORTED TO BE MURDERING NATIVE PORTO RICANS AND COMMITTING THE MOST REVOLTING EXCESSSES—GENERAL MILES WAITING FOR REINFORCEMENTS THAT ARE EXPECTED HOURLY.

PONCE, Island of Porto Rico, July 31.—4 p. m., via the Island of St. Thomas, D. W. L. (Sunday morning).—Major General Miles hourly expects the arrival of the transports having on board Brigadier General Schwan's division of 5,000 men and also the Mohawk, with the Fifth regular cavalry.

General Henry's division, consisting of 3,400 men, and including twenty-six pieces of artillery, has been ordered to march immediately from Yauco to Ponce to be ready to join the movement north to San Juan.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment was sent this morning toward Juana Diaz, eight miles north of Ponce, en route to San Juan.

Word reached here this afternoon that the Spaniards were murdering native Porto Ricans, violating women and indulging in general outrages. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment will be reinforced if necessary.

The first real resistance is expected when our troops reach Aibonito, thirty-five miles northeast of here. Aibonito has a thousand feet elevation.

General Miles says he has no intention of making a landing of troops at Cape San Juan especially as the place is only a roadstead, where transports are liable to suffer from the prevalent storms.

The railroad from Ponce to Yauco is now in the possession of our troops. General Stone found five mines on the track. These were destroyed and the track is uninjured.

Our troops found seventeen Spaniards in the Yauco hospital, all of whom had been wounded in Tuesday's fight. Two of them have since died.

Proclamations have been issued by the authorities of Yauco as a United States city, expressing delight at the occupation and the administration of General Miles and welcoming our troops.

The mayor of Ponce has called upon all the residents of that place to exercise calmness and circumspection under the new and desirable conditions. He also urges forbearance toward conquered enemies.

Much enthusiasm is everywhere manifested at the sight of the stars and stripes.

General Miles has issued a lengthy order of instructions to General Wilson, who will be military governor of Ponce province and city until General Brooke's arrival. It is of the same tenor as the instructions which General Miles gave to General Shafter at Santiago. Both orders are based on the administration instructions given to General Merritt regarding the government of the Philippine islands. The local mayor and judges and police will remain in authority, subject to the orders of General Wilson.

The custom house offices will also be conducted as formerly, for the present. Their receipts amount to a considerable sum of money.

The question of the proper discount on Porto Rican silver gives some trouble to General Miles, but he says this will settle itself in due time.

Chaplain Childwick, of the Cincinnati, formerly of the Maine, introduced to General Wilson this morning two of the leading Jesuits of Ponce, representing a thousand churches and their dependents in this province. The priests wanted information regarding their support, and General Wilson said that under the con-

stitution of the United States it was not possible to apply any governmental money for church purposes.

Father Childwick said it would be all the better for the church if its own people learned to contribute to its support.

Spanish volunteers continue to come in and give themselves up.

The health of the troops so far is good, though the weather is hot.

DON'T BE HARD ON HIM.

DES MOINES, Iowa, August 1.—Lieutenant Buldar Hartung is under military arrest, charged with obtaining a furlough under false pretenses, to marry Miss Besse Coddington. The bride and groom are residents of Des Moines. Lieutenant Hartung is a member of the Twelfth Signal Company, under command of Captain Frank Lyman, at Chickamauga, and pretty Miss Coddington, now Mrs. Hartung, is a popular member of the most select Des Moines society. A week or more ago Lieutenant Hartung appeared in Des Moines on leave of absence and his friends were surprised shortly after by an announcement of his marriage. Upon his return to Chickamauga stern realities confronted him, he being promptly taken into custody. It is alleged he assigned as a reason for obtaining a furlough his father's serious injury. The senior Hartung was but slightly bruised.

FATAL HOTEL FIRE

In Chicago—Three Lives Lost and a Number Maimed and Bruised.

CHICAGO, August 1.—Guests of the Berwyn hotel, No. 148 North State street, were roused from their slumbers at 3 o'clock this morning, to find the hostelry on fire. So rapidly did the blaze spread that men and women found themselves cut off from escape by the stairs. Three lives were lost and a number of others were maimed and bruised in jumping from high windows to the pavement.

The dead: H. A. Tiedman, musician, residence in California; dropped from window ledge on fifth floor and instantly killed.

Anna Paulin, twenty-five years of age; home in Ozaukee county, Minn.; burned to death on fifth floor.

Unidentified man, remains burned beyond recognition.

The injured: Two men, names unknown, jumped from upper floor and are now at the hospital unconscious. Edward Seaman, proprietor of cigar store at the Palmer House, jumped from third floor and seriously injured.

R. S. Hill, severely bruised.

J. V. Dotson, severely bruised.

H. C. McCleary, overcome by smoke while hanging on window ledge; dropped to the street below; probably fatally hurt.

Miss Catharine Murphy, jumped from second story; right ankle broken.

Dr. Belknap, burned.

Mrs. E. H. Twilight and baby, overcome by smoke; rescued by firemen.

Miss Marie Kennedy, prostrated from excitement.

Miss Emma Sharkey, housekeeper at the hotel; jumped from second story window; ankle sprained.

When the fire was discovered it was burning fiercely on a lower floor. Pedestrians raised a cry of alarm which aroused the guests and they appeared at the upper windows of the hotel in their night attire. Below them roared the fire, with gradually increasing fury, and clouds of smoke made uncertain the extent of the flames. One of the guests on the second floor swung himself out upon the ledge of the window, hovered at the menacing flames for a moment and then deliberately jumped to the sidewalk. He landed upon his feet, but fell into the gutter helpless. A number of others followed. Among them Siederman, who jumped from the fifth floor and was killed.

Miss Marie McCabe and Miss Schroeder were carried from second floor by Daniel C. Deary, the well known race horse man.

Mrs. Earl, an artist, was rescued from the second floor by firemen.

Morris Jacobson, his wife and their son, Edward, were carried from second story by firemen.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—The President-to-day made the following appointments:

George G. Plaric, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Munich, Bavaria. Richard G. Banks, collector of customs Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. James Stone, supervising inspector of steam vessels for the ninth

PIANOS.

The
Finishing
Touch

to every room is the PIANO, and the piano is the finishing touch to education and refinement. No home should be without one.

The
Stultz &
Bauer Piano

is the finishing touch to piano perfection. Don't buy until you have seen it.

Milligan, Wilkin & Co.

district. Lunsford D. Fricks and Mark J. White, assistant surgeons in the marine hospital service. Joseph Foster, pay inspector in the navy, with rank of commander. Frank T. Arm, paymaster in the navy, with rank of lieutenant. James W. G. Walker, civil engineer in the navy, with rank of lieutenant. Junior grade. Will Melville Garton, assistant surgeon in the navy, with rank of ensign.

EXECUTION OF THORN

The Chief Actor in the Famous Guldensuppe Murder—Died Game.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Martin Thorn was put to death in the prison at Sing Sing, at 11:17 this morning for the murder of William Guldensuppe.

Thorn sat up later last night than was his custom. He talked of his parents, his boyhood days in Germany and his first experience in this country. He showed no nervousness and when he threw himself on his cot it was but a few minutes until he was sound asleep.

Warden Sage, who went to Thorn's cell early to-day, said to him:

"Thorn told me he was not nervous and would die bravely. He said he was perfectly reconciled to his fate and that he had made peace with his God. He slept well and had no fear of death. There is not the slightest change in his actions. He is the same cool man who came to the prison six months ago. His nerve is stronger than that of any other murderer who has been in the death house."

Thorn told one of his keepers that his only dread was the wait from the time he awoke until he was summoned to the chair. The condemned man received the last sacraments of the Roman Catholic church.

When summoned to the execution chair, Thorn showed no emotion and walked to it quickly, repeating prayers, after the attending priest. There was no untoward incident in connection with the execution and after the current had been turned on fifty-five seconds Thorn was dead.

Famous War Indemnities.

From Tit-Bits: The practice of exacting money from a conquered foe is, in its present form, somewhat modern. In ancient times the victor despoiled the enemy he had overcome, sacked cities and took whatever of value he could carry away. Now he respects private property, but he makes the conquered nation pay the whole cost of the war. In either case the practice is analogous to that of civil courts, which assess costs upon the defeated party.

The four greatest wars of the last thirty-five years have all been followed by exactions of this kind. After Prussia defeated Austria in the "seven weeks' war" of 1866, she demanded of her adversary 20,000,000 thalers, or about \$3,000,000 sterling, a modest sum as indemnities go. She made similar exactions also, from the states which allied themselves with Austria. This was in addition to territorial concessions.

Five years later France was defeated

by Prussia, and besides being compelled to give the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, was forced to pay her victorious enemy the enormous sum of \$200,000,000 sterling. Payment was to be extended over four years, and German garrisons were to be retained in France until the whole was paid, but the splendid patriotism of the French people enabled the government to anticipate the payments, and the last German soldier left France in July, 1871.

Again, Russia, after defeating Turkey in 1878, claimed, in addition to territorial concessions, a money-indemnity of 200,000,000 rubles. A considerable part of this amount Turkey still owes to Russia. In like manner Japan, following the example of European nations, exacted from China in 1895 a war indemnity of more than \$100,000,000, and millions more for surrendering her claim on the Liao-tung Peninsula. This was in addition to the concession of the island of Formosa. Such exactions from a defeated nation, whose resources are already nearly exhausted by the strain of war, seem severe, but if it is desirable that litigation be made not too easy and inexpensive to those who have a disposition to indulge in it, it is vastly more important that nations be deterred from entering upon war on slight provocation.

FLINT BOTTLE BLOWERS' WAGES.

Demands of the Workers' Union will be Resisted by Manufacturers.

National Glass Budget: Flint bottle manufacturers are considerably agitated over the action taken at the Zanesville convention of the A. F. G. W. U. relative to hours of labor and wages in the bottle branch of the industry, and insist that they have been made a special target of and that the demands of the union are such as to make it impossible for manufacturers to comply with them and compete with non-union firms for the trade. The convention instructed their committee which will meet manufacturers during the coming week to demand an eight hour day and to accept nothing else as well as to insist on a restoration of the wage scale which was in force during 1892-3 which virtually means an advance in wages of 22 1/2 per cent, the change to take effect on August 5. A prominent manufacturer in speaking of the matter said that the demands were simply outrageous and could not possibly be conceded by manufacturers and that if the workers persisted in their unreasonable demands there was but one of two things left for manufacturers to do, which was to get out of the business entirely or run their plants independent of the union.

It is a well-known fact that flint bottle manufacturers who have been operating their plants on a union basis have been playing very close to the cushion for years past and that the Czarist rule of the union have driven sixty-five per cent of the manufacturers into the ranks of the non-unionist. This percentage will doubtless be largely increased unless a more liberal spirit prevails in the workers' organization. It is claimed that the demand is not the will of the workers' union as a body and that many of the members who are making good wages under the present scale, in some instances as much as \$7 per day, as well as President Smith himself, are opposed to the change, knowing that the property wave which is so much talked of and on which the demand is based, has not yet struck the flint bottle branch very forcibly. From a common sense or business point of view it would seem that it would be well for the organization to consider well what it is about to do as hasty or harsh measures are likely to be followed by an after-clap which will result very disastrously to that honorable body. The goading of union flint bottle manufacturers at the present time is a decidedly dangerous procedure.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from yellow jaundice for over six months and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city, and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by Logan Drug Co.



THE PRINCESS CHIMAY.

She Will Shortly Take the Name of the Oldest Gypsy Family in Europe.

The most beautiful woman in the world is shortly to be married. She is the Princess Chimay, formerly Clara Ward, of Detroit, Mich., and lately of the gypsy tribe of Paris and Berlin.

Madame Rigo, as she will shortly be called, will unite her fortunes legally with those of the gypsy. She was married by the gypsy law a year ago, but in case of her death, Rigo could have collected nothing by law.

Leaving the Princess Chimay, against whom she had as many differences as he against her she fled from the prince's palace with one of the musicians of her own court. She went with him to Paris

and there lived a gay life, not unenvied by rash deeds. Lately, through her love of Rigo, she sobbed down, and since the birth of the little Rigo a few months ago, when the beautiful woman nearly lost her life, she has resigned the world and its gay pleasures and will hereafter devote herself strictly to her husband and her child.

Rigo, upon the birth of the child, applied for a divorce from his former wife, but she did not want to grant it, as the gypsies do not want one of their number to marry outside of their tribe, but Rigo insisted upon it, and shortly the beautiful princess will take the name of the oldest gypsy family in Europe.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S LATEST PICTURE.

This is a snap shot of President McKinley taking his afternoon outing after his daily conference with the war board. (Taken by an amateur photographer of Washington.)

AS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

The annexation of the Philippines is demanded in the name of compassion, of honor, of justice, and of civilization. It is also demanded in the name of the world's peace. Should the islands be otherwise disposed of it is not an olive branch but a firebrand that our intervention will have brought to the far east.—New York Sun (Ind.).

There is not the slightest incompatibility between annexing the Philippines and maintaining the Monroe doctrine, and any pretense that there is would move any judicious diplomat to Homer's laughter. Upon every Spanish colony in this hemisphere, and every one in the Pacific, the flag of the United States has been planted, and was planted before Spain uttered this tardy plea for peace. It will not come down from one of them for any pleas or threats of Spain.—New York Tribune (Rep.).

There can be but one opinion. The future of the Philippines will be determined by the United States. Those islands are now under the guns of the United States. The United States, therefore, is master of the Philippine situation, and will continue so until of its own accord, if it determines to do so, a new situation, by its orders and under its direction, is created.—Washington Star (Ind.).

For purposes of protection it is indispensable that we be equipped with a naval base in the Pacific. That necessity is opportunistically met by our control of the Philippine Islands; and we are bound to see to it that this vitally needed acquisition is not allowed to slip from our hands. So large an extent of territory may not be needed for defensive purposes; but we cannot attempt to divide it without inviting serious international quarrels. We, therefore, must hold the whole, sharing, when and so far as it may be safely done, political power with the inhabitants. If anybody chooses to call this "colonization" or "imperialism" they may be safely allowed all they can make by such a perversion of terms.—New York Journal of Commerce (Ind.).

The Philippines are a trump card in the great far eastern game, and we may have a chance to play it.—Brooklyn Eagle (Ind. Dem.).

The proposal that we withdraw from any territory occupied by us and relinquish it again to Spain will not be tolerated by the American people, and ought not to be.—New York Outlook (Religious).

Whatever we do with the Spanish territory we shall have seized during the war, it is pretty clear. In the light of our own history, that we shall not give it up for lack of definite constitutional authority to keep and administer it.—New York Times (Ind. Dem.).

A BOON to travelers. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Cures dysentery, diarrhoea, seasickness, nausea. Pleasant to take. Perfectly harmless.